

# The Liangkong Telegraph.

N°. 2229.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

### RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. 2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST AT the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked on HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889. [19]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$7,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND ..... 4,500,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF ..... 7,500,000.  
PROPRIETORS .....

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—  
CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALYMPLE, Esq.  
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. S.C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.  
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. J. S. MOSE, Esq.  
F. H. HOLLIDAY, Esq. L. POENECKER, Esq.  
Hon. J. J. KESWICK N. A. SIEBS, Esq.  
Hon. B. LAVTON, Esq. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,  
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

MANAGER,  
SHANGHAI—EVAN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT, ACCOUNT AT THE RATE OF 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1889. [18]

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... \$2,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, towards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS :  
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

6 " 4 "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.  
12 to 2 P.M. every half hour.  
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

10.40 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [159]

## Intimations.

### A. HAHN, PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER. PIANOS FOR SALE.

Address: c/o HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 25, CAINE ROAD, Hongkong, 24th December, 1888. [37]

### W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE selection of Sporting Pictures, consisting of Coaching Scenes, Great Race Meetings, Sheepchasing, &c., &c. New Framed Pictures. Very handsome Photo Screens. Foreign Office List, 1889. Colonial "Engineer's" Handbook. P. & O. Pocket Book. Aspinall's Enamels. Day's The Horse, how to breed and rear him. Davy's Practical Microscopy. [105]

THE

### HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

### TAILORING AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

### SUMMER SEASON.

### JUST RECEIVED.

FANCY STRIPE SERGE SUITINGS.

FANCY STRIPE AND FLANNEL SUITINGS.

FANCY STRIPE AND CHECK SPUN SILK COATINGS.

WHITE SERGE AND FLANNEL SUITINGS.

DUCKS AND DRILLS FOR PATROL SUITS.

FANCY SPUN SILKS, FLANNELS etc, for TENNIS SHIRTS.

ANGLO-INDIA GAUZE SHIRTS and PANTS, INDIA GAUZE SHIRTS and PANTS, BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS and PANTS, WHITE and FANCY COL. LISLE THREAD HOSE, SUMMER MERINO & HOSE, SPUN SILK & HOSE, BALBRIGGAN & HOSE, LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, GAUZE FLANNEL TENNIS SHIRTS, LINEN COLLARS, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, BRACES, CRICKET BELTS, TENNIS BELTS, SILK UMBRELLAS, SUN UMBRELLAS, STRAW HATS, PITH-HATS, TERAI HATS, TENNIS SHOES, WHITE CANVAS SHOES, KID BOOTS and SHOES, SCARVES, TIES, DRAWERS, SILK SASHES in new COLORS &c., &c.

**HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE LTD.**

Hongkong, 7th May, 1889. [26]

### KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

#### NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

ARMAND SILVESTRE, —*CONTES A LA BRUNE*.

Louis Enault, —*Le Chateau des Anges*. Sacher-Masoch, —*La Pechouse D'Ames*. Léopold Palli de Barrarie, —*Les Gens De Mer*. Jacques Madeleine, —*Un Couple*. Ed. Joseph, —*La Chanteuse*.

León Do Rosny, —*Tatueaux et Mantilles*. La France Du Centenaire, —*Edouard Gouy*. C. de Varigny, —*Les Grandes Fortunes au Etats-Unis*, et —*Anglettere*. Paul Saunié, —*Une Fille Des Pharaons*. Octave Feuillet, —*Le Trésor Des Goméris*. Comte Amaury Vol. 1 *Fatima* Vol. II. Georges Maizeroy, —*Le Docteur Rameau*. Paul Saunié, —*Une Fille Des Pharaons*. Armand Silvestre, —*Un Premier Amant*. Comte Léon Tolstoi, —*Le Vie...* Dubus De Laforest, —*L'Homme De Joie*. Louis Figuer, —*L'Anne Scientifique et Industrielle*. Cte. De Chaudron, —*La France en 1889*. Hector Malot, —*Justice*. Sir Morel Mackenzie, —*La Dernière Maladie Frédéric le Noble*.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1889. [27]

### FOR SALE, NEW MUSIC.

#### NEW SONGS.

MATTEI, GOUNOD, STEPHEN ADAMS, DENYN, MOLLOY, and DIETL.

NEW PIANO SOLOS.

PLANQUETTE'S NEW COMIC OPERA "PAUL JONES."

Also.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL THE SONGS IN THE LATEST GAIETY BURLESQUE OPERA "FAUST UP TO DATE."

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1889. [28]

### ROBERT LANG & CO., TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SECOND DELIVERY

OF  
WINTER COATINGS TWEED, and DRESS SUITING, TROUSERINGS and ULSTER TWEED.

A very stylish selection.

OUR OUTFITTING STOCK IS ALSO COMPLETE IN SEASONABLE GOODS.

QUEEN'S ROAD (Opposite HONGKONG HOTEL) [28]

### W. POWELL & CO.

EX "ARRATOON APCAR."

NEWEST SHAPES

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S  
CALCUTTA PITH HATS.

Covered in any material to suit Purchasers.

Victoria Exchange, Hongkong, 30th April, 1889. [29]

## Insurances.

### THE STANDARD

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROFOUND INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to \$6,000,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LTD., Agents, Hongkong, 7th May, 1889. [551]

### GENERAL NOTICE.

THE QN. TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELES 600,000, EQUAL TO \$83,333.33- RESERVE FUND ..... \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEI SING, Esq. LO YUK MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER, HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1888. [158]

### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, NO. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [152]

### Consignees.

FROM ANTWERP AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CAMBODIA,"

Captain Wildgoose, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON TO-MORROW, the 8th inst.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th instant or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1889. [140]

### FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. I. American Bark

"TEWKSBURY I. SWEAT,"

Gooding, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,  
L I M I T E D.

EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH  
HYPOPHOSPHITES.

THIS emulsion has proved of great value in the diseases of the Chest and Respiratory organs. It is confidently recommended as a cure for Coughs, Colds, and General Debility, also in Rheumatism and all Skin Affections. Is of pleasant Taste and easily assimilated. Sold in bottles at 75 Cents and \$1.25.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND DECOC-

TION OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

The preparation has long been recommended by the Medical Faculty as a reliable Blood Purifier. It is especially useful in cases of disordered blood, Rheumatism, Torn Liver, Boils, Climatic Eruptions and Skin Diseases, and in all cases in which the system requires thorough purification. The greatest case is taken in the manufacture of this preparation so as to secure the full medicinal properties of the finest Jamaican Sarsaparilla Root in the highest state of concentration.

In bottles with full directions \$1.50 and \$2.75.

DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel;

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Lynx*, Commander Smythies, which arrived at Singapore from Labuan on the 1st inst., to relieve the *Wanderer*, will be permanently stationed at the first named port.

We learn that a French Vaudeville Company have arrived in the colony, en route to Manila, and will give a performance in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, to-morrow night. Particulars will be announced to-morrow.

The Tokyo *Official Gazette* states that Miss Sachiko Nohoku, a *shiroku* of Tokyo, has been ordered by the Educational Department to complete her violin studies during the next three years in the United States and Germany.

Our fossilised morning contemporary has just discovered that Li Hung-chang, Viceroy of Chihli, has consented to become a patron of the Hongkong Medical College for Chinese. This item of news appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph* so long ago as April 1st.

According to investigations made by the Tokyo City Government Office the number of steamers and sailing vessels belonging to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is as follows:—48 registered steamers (over 43,452 tons); 5 sailing vessels (over 1,700 tons), and 21 unregistered steam tugs (over 285 tons).

A SPORTING correspondent calls our attention to the fact that Wrinkle, the filly by Mincaster out of Jennie Winkle that ran second for the One Thousand Guineas, was purchased at the sale of Mr. Benson's ("the Jubilee Juggins") horses last May by Mr. de la Rue for 1,550 guineas. Wrinkle was nominated for the One Thousand Guineas by Mr. Benson, and we only followed an old practice by describing the filly as his property; but, unless we err greatly, Mr. de la Rue and the "Juggins" raced under the same experienced tutelage.

A JAVA contemporary, the *Locomotives*, calls attention to the deficiency of police in British North Borneo. Giving an instance, it says that last February seven Javanese deserted from an estate near Kudat and took refuge in a native village. There six of them were murdered for the sake of their heads. The survivor reached a neighbouring estate and gave information. The case was reported to Kudat, but the police there proved too few to trace the guilty parties. The tragedy had the good effect of frightening the coolies there from deserting.

OUR Nagasaki contemporary reports that Mr. A. C. Allen, chief officer of the N. Y. K. steamer *Yokohama Maru*, died of heart disease, on Sunday, April 28th, whilst on the passage from Shanghai to Nagasaki, and after an inquest had been held by H. B. M. S. Consul, the body was brought ashore and interred in the Foreign Cemetery the following afternoon. Deceased, who was formerly chief officer of the steamship *Albany* and afterwards in the "Ben Co." service, previous to joining the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, had been ill for some time, and had on a previous occasion exhibited symptoms of the disease which eventually proved fatal.

THE ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements are required to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's *Telegraph*. These are to be sent to the *Editor* and not to the *Advertiser*.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to the *Advertiser*. Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions of general public interest, it must be distinctly understood that the *Editor* is not in any way held blameable responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the *Hongkong Telegraph* are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the *Editor*.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to the *Advertiser*.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1889.

15

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

UNITED STATES.

LONDON, April 30th.

Thousands are returning from Oklahoma. The country is overcrowded and much distress prevails.

THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE.

The Conference has been opened under the Presidency of Count Herbert Bismarck.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

The opposition to the Convention is growing in England. Several Conservatives and Unionists have started a memorial to Mr. W. H. Smith urging the Government to withdraw the Bill.

HOLLAND.

The Premier proposed to the Chambers to-day that the King resume the Government. The question was referred to the Bureaux.

The bulletins states that the King's recovery is wonderful, and grows more apparent daily.

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE.

May 5th.

M. Hentsch, a director of the Comptoir, has been arrested, but bailed for one million francs.

MR. PARNELL AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 6th.

Mr. Parnell has admitted that what he stated in the House of Commons, that the secret society was extinct, was stated with a view to mislead the House and prevent the passing of the coercion act of 1881. The admission has caused a great sensation.

(From the *Courrier d'Haiphong*.)

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE,

PARIS, May 2nd.

Monsieur Denorment has been appointed Director of the new Comptoir d'Escompte.

THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The King has resumed the management of affairs. The Duke of Nassau has given up the regency of Luxembourg.

THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour has been conferred on the General in command of the 11th Army Corps, and on M. Alphonse. General Munier has been made a Grand Officer.

MADAME CORA, the celebrated lady illusionist, has arrived in the colony from the North and will give a short series of entertainments in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, commencing early next week—probably on Tuesday. This talented lady's world-wide reputation should ensure the hearty support of the Hongkong public. Full particulars of the opening performance will be duly announced.

We take the following from Messrs. Whealock & Co.'s Shanghai Freight Market Report of the 23rd inst. The freight market coastwise remains without change and there is very little outside tonnage available. Homewards—Rates have been reduced 5s. all round—but we anticipate an advance before our next issue. For London via usual ports of call and Suez Canal—The Mails and Hails are the only steamers that occupy the berth at present, the former booking cargo at 40s. and the latter at 35s. per ton of 40 cubic feet. For New York, via usual ports of call and Suez Canal—There is nothing on the berth, but through cargo can be booked by steamer via the Canal at 45s. per ton of 40 cubic feet. Via the Cape—The berth here is vacant, but ample tonnage is available at Hongkong at about 35s. per ton through from this. Quotations are: Newchwang to Swatow, 23 Mex. cents per picul, nominal. Chefoo to Swatow, 16 Mex. cents per picul, slight demand. Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.45 per ton of coal net, for steamer: \$1.45 per ship, for sailing vessels nominal. Settlements during the interval—Nil. Disengaged vessels in port—*Florence Treat*, British barque, 724 tons register, *Altcar*, British barque, 1,283 tons register.

With regard to the charge of negligence which we have made above, we will give the few particulars we are able to obtain. A week ago a sapper in the same corps went to a certain doctor and stated that he was ill. He was examined superficially and told that he was all right, and must return to work. He did so, and went over to Kowloon to supervise the operations of a number of coolies. Later on one of the coolies came over to the Barracks and reported that the sapper was lying down, unable to speak, and two other Engineers went across to see him. Finding him lying unconscious on the ground, and frothing at the mouth, they at once prepared to move him, appropriating the first private ricksha they saw and conveying him to the quay. There they got a boat, and took him off to the *Meane*, but he died in a few hours; and we are now trying to fairly estimate the amount of responsibility that attaches to the medical officer who ordered a sick man to return to arduous duties under a burning sun.

SANITARY SCENES.

The Sanitarians were to meet this afternoon. Four reporters there at 4:15: Board missing. At 4:16 Mr. Francis turns up. Looks surprised at being first in the field, and remarks that it is an unprecedented experience with him. At 4:20 mentions to the assembled representatives of the Press that he has a good mind to adjourn the meeting. General Gordon arrives before anybody has time to second. Mr. Francis says off-handedly: "Hallo, Gordon—just thinking of adjourning." The General dissent—In the Army, Sir, they allow twenty minutes grace. Acting Surveyor General Cooper next comer. All three wander about, listening to regimental reminiscences by the first General. At 4:25, the triumvirate are driven to examining the construction of the doors and punkahs. Then General Gordon, won over to Mr. Francis' side, favors an adjournment. Just on the point of carrying it when the Colonial Surgeon arrives. The General and Mr. Francis welcome him sarcastically. Colonial Surgeon protests that the clock is wrong, and drops heavily on the Secretary for not seeing to it. Acting Registrar General arrives, and business begins at last. Minutes mumbled over and approved. Letter from the Colonial Secretary read. Says that the Acting Surveyor General is really so busy H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. T. H. H. Sample to be Sanitary Surveyor. Minute by Mr. Francis appended. Wants to know who the devil Mr. T. H. H. Sample is, never heard of him before. Minute by the President—Surveyor-General knows all about him, Mr. Francis needn't upset himself. Mr. Francis gets up and asks if anybody knows anything, anyhow, Secretary replies quickly that he doesn't. Mr. Sample dropped—Secretary produces weekly statistics of births and deaths, with two minutes tagged on to them by Mr. Francis. Both to the effect that if they can't be circulated sooner they had better be left alone. Mr. Francis again on his feet. Argues that they should be sent out by Tuesday, as they were at first—otherwise they are no use. Seems down on the Acting Registrar-General. Last named gentleman a bit scared—promises to see it next time. Scavenging contracts next considered. Contractors had arranged to carry on till September, so nothing done. General Gordon next ventilates his little grievance. Complaining that a latrine somewhere between the Police Station, Gao, and Magistrate is very offensive. Says that even a Sanitary Inspector wouldn't go in, and gives a variety of savoury details. Mr. Francis sees an opportunity, and turns up the Public Health Ordinance. Paralyzes the Board with a proposition to commence an action against the Surveyor-General for permitting a nuisance, as per section 40. Acting Surveyor-General protests that he never heard of it before. General Gordon aghast at the consequences of his complaint. Seems sorry he spoke. The President, Mr. Francis, and the General talk simultaneously for two minutes. The General proves the longest winded, but it turns out he has nothing more to say. Mr. Francis next gets the ear of the honourable Court. He has found another section showing that the Surveyor-General is liable to a lingering death for permitting a nuisance on Government property. Acting Surveyor-General denies that the Board has jurisdiction over Government buildings. Mr. Francis offers to bet him he can't find it in the Ordinance. No takers. Mr. Francis victorious. Acting Surveyor-General, with "and upon" in ear, assures his colleagues that he never heard a whisper of the affair before the Sanitary Inspector that wouldn't go in and told him about it this morning. Then virtuously turns to General Gordon and says, *à la Wolsey soliloquy*—If you had done as you ought, and given me notice, this would never have happened. Chairman foresees a possible scene, and vacates the chair. Debate continued, all standing, for another minute, and then the learned body adjourn till Wednesday week.

ANOTHER FATALITY AT THE BARRACKS.

The company of Royal Engineers now occupying Wellington Barracks have been singularly unfortunate during the eighteen months of their stay in this colony. They lost an officer by drowning, several men by sunstroke, one became a victim last week to what looks remarkably like medical neglect or ignorance, and so one of their number has succumbed to injuries received in falling over a verandah. His name was Ralph Norman, a steady young sapper hailing from Portsmouth. On Tuesday night he went to his room, which is in the top storey of the barracks, spoke to several of his comrades before turning in, and was undoubtedly quite sober. About an hour later the men in the next

room heard a crash on the pavement outside, and on going down found Norman lying across the gutter, unconscious. He was taken to the casualty ward, and every measure taken to restore him to consciousness, but his injuries were too serious, being principally internal, in addition to his wrist being broken, and he died about eleven o'clock yesterday morning. A military inquiry was held later in the day, and this morning the body of the unfortunate man was

up going to Deli by direct steamers. They will go to Singapore instead, to find themselves after a while so much in debt that they are obliged to accept a contract to work at Deli, the very same place they originally intended to go to and where they might have arrived weeks before without the Singapore people having pocketed the greater portion of the advances paid to these labourers on closing their contracts.

The occurrence on board the *China* has not even up to date been fully explained, but the version that the agents for the Singapore hong, brought from Hongkong amongst the other passengers, managed to make the men object to the steamer proceeding to Deli direct, notwithstanding their having received tickets for Deli, and the steamer having been cleared for that port by the Hongkong authorities, may be confidently accepted to be the right one.

We consider that, by giving the following further particulars it may clearly be seen what kind of trade it is that the press has been urging the authorities to suppress.

The labourers who leave Swatow by direct steamers are Deli *arc* emigrants and not under any contract of service whatever. Any passenger before embarking has to appear before a Chinese official of high rank who thoroughly examines him as to his knowledge of the place he is going to and as to his willingness to emigrate, and who also takes especial care that nobody is shipped against his own will. A week ago a sapper in the same corps went to a certain doctor and stated that he was ill. He was examined superficially and told that he was all right, and must return to work. He did so, and went over to Kowloon to supervise the operations of a number of coolies. Later on one of the coolies came over to the Barracks and reported that the sapper was lying down, unable to speak, and two other Engineers went across to see him. Finding him lying unconscious on the ground, and frothing at the mouth, they at once prepared to move him, appropriating the first private ricksha they saw and conveying him to the quay. There they got a boat, and took him off to the *Meane*, but he died in a few hours; and we are now trying to fairly estimate the amount of responsibility that attaches to the medical officer who ordered a sick man to return to arduous duties under a burning sun.

With regard to the charge of negligence which we have made above, we will give the few particulars we are able to obtain. A week ago a sapper in the same corps went to a certain doctor and stated that he was ill. He was examined superficially and told that he was all right, and must return to work. He did so, and went over to Kowloon to supervise the operations of a number of coolies. Later on one of the coolies came over to the Barracks and reported that the sapper was lying down, unable to speak, and two other Engineers went across to see him. Finding him lying unconscious on the ground, and frothing at the mouth, they at once prepared to move him, appropriating the first private ricksha they saw and conveying him to the quay. There they got a boat, and took him off to the *Meane*, but he died in a few hours; and we are now trying to fairly estimate the amount of responsibility that attaches to the medical officer who ordered a sick man to return to arduous duties under a burning sun.

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which are not considered at all. The ceremonial duty is held to be absolute and it is not uncommon to meet with cases of persons who have sold their land to the last fraction of an acre, and even pulled down the house and disposed of the timbers, in order to provide money for a suitable funeral for one or both of the parents. That such conduct is a social wrong few Chinese can't be brought to understand, and no Chinese can be brought to realize. It is accordant with Chinese instinct. It is accordant with *Li*, or propriety, and therefore it was unquestionably the thing to be done. The Abbé Huc gives from his own experience an excellent example of that ceremonial, filial conduct, which to the Chinese is so dear. While the Abbé was living in the south of China, during the first year of his residence in this empire, he had occasion to send a messenger to Peking and he besought him that perhaps a Chinese school-master in his employ, whose home was in Peking, would like to embrace the rare opportunity to send a message to his old mother, from whom he had not heard for four years, and who did not know of his son's whereabouts. Hearing that the courier was to leave soon, the teacher called to one of his pupils, who was singing off his lesson in the next room. "Here take this paper, and write me a letter to my mother. Lorenzo time, for the courier is going at once." This proceeding struck M. Huc as singular, and he inquired if the lad was acquainted with the teacher's mother, and was informed that the boy did not even know that there was such a person. "How then was he to know what to say, not having been told?" To this the schoolmaster made the conclusive reply, "Don't he know quite well what to say? For more than a year, he has been studying literary composition, and he is acquainted with a number of elegant formulas. Do you think he does not know perfectly well how a son ought to write to a mother?" The pupil soon returned with the letter not only well written, but sealed up, the teacher merely adding the superscription with his own hand. The letter would have answered equally well for any other mother in the empire, and any other would have been equally pleased to receive it.

The amount of filial conduct on the part of Chinese children to their parents will vary in any two places. Doubtless both extremes are to be found everywhere. Parcimonies are not common, and such persons are usually insane, though that makes no difference in the cruel punishment which they suffer. But among the common people, groaning in deepest poverty, some harsh treatment of parents is inevitable. On the other hand, voluntary substitutions of a son for the father, in cases of capital punishment, are known to occur, and such instances speak forcibly for the sincerity and power of the instinct of filial devotion to a parent, though this parent may be a deeply dyed criminal.

To the Occidental, fresh from the somewhat too loose bonds of family life, which not infrequently prevail in lands nominally Christian, the theory of Chinese filial conduct presents some very attractive features. The respect for age which it involves is most beneficial, and might probably be cultivated by Anglo-Saxons generally. In western countries, when a son becomes of age he goes where he likes, and does what he chooses. He has no necessary connection with his parents nor they with him. To the Chinese such customs must appear like the behaviour of a well grown calf or colt to the cow and the mare, suitable enough for animals, but by no means conformable to *Li* as applied to human beings. An attentive consideration of the matter from the Chinese stand-point will show that there is abundant room in our own social practice for improvement, and that most of us really live in glass houses, and would do well not to throw stones recklessly. Yet, on the other hand, it is idle to discuss the filial piety of the Chinese, without making most emphatic its fatal defects in several particulars. This doctrine seems to have five radical faults, two of them negative, and three of them positive. It has volumes on the duty of children toward parents, but no word on the duty of parents to children. China is not a country in which advice of this kind is superfluous. Such advice is everywhere most needed and always has been so. It was an inspired wisdom which led the Apostle, Paul, to combine in a few brief sentences addressed to his Colossian church the four pillars of the ideal home. "Husbands love your wives, and be not bitter against them." "Wives submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as it is fit in the Lord." "Children obey your parents in all things, for this is well pleasing unto the Lord." "Fathers provoke not your children to anger, lest they be discouraged." What is there in all Confucian morality which for practical wisdom can for a moment be put into competition with these far-reaching principles? The Chinese doctrine has nothing to say on behalf of its daughters, but everything on behalf of its sons. If the Chinese eye had not for ages been colour-blind on this subject, this gross outrage on human nature could not have failed of detection. By the accident of sex the daughter is a dreaded burden, liable to be destroyed, and certain to be despised. The Chinese doctrine of filial piety puts the wife on an inferior plane. Confucianism requires a man to cleave to his father and mother, and to compel his wife to do the same. If the relation between the husband and his parents conflicts with that between the husband and his wife, the latter as the lesser and inferior is the relation which must yield. The whole structure of Chinese society, which is modelled upon the patriarchal plan, has grave evils. It encourages the suppression of some of the natural instincts of the heart, that other instincts may be cultivated to an extreme degree. It results in the almost entire subordination of the younger during the whole life of those who are older. It cramps the minds of those who are subjected to its iron pressure, preventing development and healthy change.

That tenet of the Chinese doctrine which makes filial conduct consist in leaving posterity, is responsible for a long train of ills. It compels the adoption of children, whether there is or is not any adequate provision for their support. It leads to early marriage, and brings into existence millions of human beings, who by reason of the excessive pinch of poverty can barely keep soul and body together. It is the efficient cause of polygamy and concubinage, always and inevitably a curse. It is expressed and epitomised in the worship of ancestors, which is the real religion of the Chinese race. This system of ancestral worship, when rightly understood in its true significance, is one of the heaviest yokes which ever a people was compelled to bear. As pointed out by Dr. Yates, in the essay to which reference has been already made, the hundreds of millions of living Chinese, are under the most galling subjection to the countless thousands of millions of the dead. "The generation of to-day is chained to the generations of the past." Ancestral worship is the best type and guarantee of that leaden conservatism to which attention has already been directed; until that conservatism shall have received some mortal wound, how it is possible for China to adjust herself to the wholly new conditions under which she finds herself, in this last quarter of the century? And while the generations of those who have passed from the stage continue to be regarded as

the true divinities by the Chinese people, how is it possible that China should take a single real step forward? The true root of the Chinese practice of filial piety we believe to be a mixture of fear and self-love, two of the most powerful motives which can act on the human soul. The spirits must be worshipped on account of the power which they have for evil. From the Confucian point of view, it was a sagacious maxim of the Master, that "to respect spiritual beings, but to keep aloof from them, may be called wisdom." If the sacrifices are neglected, the spirits will be angry. If the spirits are angry, they will take revenge. It is better to worship the spirits, by way of insurance. This appears to be a cohered statement of the Chinese theory of all forms of worship of the dead. As between the living, the process of reasoning is equally simple. Every son has performed his filial duties to his father, and demands the same from his own son. That is what children are for. Upon this point the popular mind is explicit. "Trees are raised for shade, children are reared for old age." Neither parents nor children are under any illusions upon this subject: "If you have no children to foul the bed, you will have no one to burn paper at the grave." Each generation pays the debt which is exacted of it by the generation which preceded it, and in turn requires from the generation which comes after full payment to the uttermost farthing. Thus is filial piety perpetuated from generation to generation, and from age to age.

Scholars are not agreed upon the question whether in the dim past, the Chinese once recognised the true God. If they ever did so, that knowledge has certainly been most effectually lost, like an inscription on an ancient coin, now covered with the accumulated rust of millenniums. It is a melancholy comment upon the exaggerated Chinese doctrine of filial piety, that it not only embodies no reference to Supreme Being, but that it does not in any way lead up to a recognition of His existence. Ancestral worship which is the most complete and the ultimate expression of this filial piety, is perfectly consistent with polytheism, with pantheism, with agnosticism, and with atheism. It makes dead men into gods, and its only gods are dead men. It loves its gratitude and its fear, are for earthly parents only. It has no conception of a Heavenly Father, and feels no interest in such a being when He is made known. Either Christianity will never be introduced into China, or ancestral worship will be given up, for they are contradictions. In the death struggle between them, the fittest only will survive.—*N. C. Daily News.*

#### NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

We hear that Mr. Goebel, Belgian Consul-General, has at the request of Ma, Director of the C.M.S.N. Co., obtained from Belgium the services of a skilled mining engineer, M. Brave. M. Brave, who is a first-class specialist, is expected to arrive in a few days by the French mail.

The Governor of Shantung has succeeded in obtaining the removal of the prohibition to import Shingking cereals into Shantung. From Kinchow, the part of the Manchurian province where the harvest was not at all good, a limit is imposed on the quality allowed to be exported to Shantung.

#### ICHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)  
18th April, 1889.  
The Taotai has just been up here on his annual visit of inspection. Official time is possibly not of much value in China. Anyhow he came with his following in gaily be-flagged junks, taking a week from Shazie, instead of a day, for change of head-gear; he was informed of his error at the Yamen gate, and returned in high dudgeon, causing much merriment in others.

on the 15th and the greater part proceeded on the 16th to their inns and guilds in the Chinese city, and Legation Street was again thronged with carts. As just observed, our weather up till now has remained windy and dusty, and at the same time quite cold. No such spring has ever been seen here before. The thermometer has rarely, if at all, risen at night above freezing point. If the north and east winds permitted us to enjoy a clear sky free from blinding clouds of dust, we might experience a little warmth or at all events have less of which to complain. Fires were still a necessity in the first week of April.

The Marquis Tsing has been appointed Director-General of the Tung-wen College, which augurs well for this institution. His colleague in the superintendence is Hsiang-ying-i, another member of the Yamen, who has hitherto had the sole supervision. He is the least progressive of the Chinese ministers. The Marquis has obtained ten days' cong to recruit from a cold which he caught at the Temple of Agriculture.

We hear that the newly appointed Minister to London, Chen Chin-ting, has not accepted the post. The Shih-pao fails into error in stating that he was appointed to the Courts presided over by the present Minister to Germany, etc., and that the Minister appointed to Washington was to go to London on May 1st.

A telephone has been put up at the palace of the 7th Prince.

The railway is being constructed round the Nan-Hai where the Empress has taken up her abode. The electric light has also been put up. The Emperor seems to enjoy the study of Western science. He is said also to be fond of taking down and putting up watches. This will doubtless teach him an excellent lesson in the complex government of the Empire, where there are so many wheels and cogs, and springs and compromises, balances, escapements, etc. It is said he has taken to the jinjicha and he keeps the eunuchs busily occupied in drawing him through the extensive Palace grounds at a rapid rate.

The newly appointed Minister to the United States, Spain and Peru paid a visit on the 18th to the various Legations and to Sir Robert Hart. He is a native of the province of Anhui and a friend of the Vicere. Li. He is a Hanlin-Shih Chang of the third rank. He was formerly a Chau-Shih-fu and a Kuan-hsien-Chian-hse, the latter meaning that he is a teacher of Chinese to the Manchus. He received his Hanlin degree (Academy of the Forest of Pencils), the first Literary Board in the Empire, in the year in which the present Chinese Emperor was born. H. E. M. von Brandt will leave Peking on the 22nd for Europe, and is expected to return before the autumn navigation closes. He will be much missed in the diplomatic and social world of Peking. Colonel Denby succeeds as *doyen* of the Corps. He, along with Mr. Cheslire, is making a tour in Tartary to visit the silver-mines at Kushan-sz. If Col. Denby should return to the United States in the autumn, which is unfortunately only too likely, Mr. Shioda will become *doyen*. The British Minister, we believe, stands next in order of seniority. The Italian Minister, were he located here, would naturally succeed Herr von Brandt as *doyen* of the Corps Diplomatique.—*N. C. Daily News.*

The Governor of Shantung has succeeded in obtaining the removal of the prohibition to import Shingking cereals into Shantung. From Kinchow, the part of the Manchurian province where the harvest was not at all good, a limit is imposed on the quality allowed to be exported to Shantung.

The first day of the 4th Moon, (30th April) has been appointed by the Governor of this province as the day when all Chinese in official positions are to replace the winter by the summer hat. A Chinese official who had inaccurate information on this subject went lately to see the Viceroy in a summer hat thinking the 25th April was the day for change of head-gear; he was informed of his error at the Yamen gate, and returned in high dudgeon, causing much merriment in others.

THE great value of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites in Wasting Diseases is shown by the accompanying statement from D. C. Freeman, Sydney, Aust.:—Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me great pleasure to testify that the above medicine has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition I would say that it is very pleasant to take. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

The Governor of Shantung has succeeded in obtaining the removal of the prohibition to import Shingking cereals into Shantung. From Kinchow, the part of the Manchurian province where the harvest was not at all good, a limit is imposed on the quality allowed to be exported to Shantung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSSSEN & Co., Hongkong, 8th May, 1889.

MADAME CORA,

THE Celebrated and Only Lady Illusionist of the World, has arrived, and will shortly give performances in the THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

D. B. CHISHOLM,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1889.

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LIMITED.

THE STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above named Company will be held in the HONGKONG HOTEL on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1889, at 4 o'clock P.M.

GEO. FENWICK,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1889.

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

20th April, 1889.  
The April meeting of the Oriental Society took place on the 4th at the German Legation, when a long and interesting paper on "Une notice sur l'histoire de Chine" was read by H. E. M. Verhaeghe de Nayer. H. E. M. von Brandt and Dr. Martin, who was in the chair in the unavoidable absence of the President from indisposition, afterwards made excellent speeches. The usual refreshments followed. There was a good attendance of ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Lange, of the German Legation, has left to take Consular duties at Chefoo.

The Chinese doctrine of filial piety, which is modelled upon the patriarchal plan, has grave evils. It encourages the suppression of some of the natural instincts of the heart, that other instincts may be cultivated to an extreme degree. It results in the almost entire subordination of the younger during the whole life of those who are older. It cramps the minds of those who are subjected to its iron pressure, preventing development and healthy change.

That tenet of the Chinese doctrine which makes filial conduct consist in leaving posterity, is responsible for a long train of ills. It compels the adoption of children, whether there is or is not any adequate provision for their support. It leads to early marriage, and brings into existence millions of human beings, who by reason of the excessive pinch of poverty can barely keep soul and body together. It is the efficient cause of polygamy and concubinage, always and inevitably a curse. It is expressed and epitomised in the worship of ancestors, which is the real religion of the Chinese race. This system of ancestral worship, when rightly understood in its true significance, is one of the heaviest yokes which ever a people was compelled to bear. As pointed out by Dr. Yates, in the essay to which reference has been already made, the hundreds of millions of living Chinese, are under the most galling subjection to the countless thousands of millions of the dead. "The generation of to-day is chained to the generations of the past." Ancestral worship is the best type and guarantee of that leaden conservatism to which attention has already been directed; until that conservatism shall have received some mortal wound, how it is possible for China to adjust herself to the wholly new conditions under which she finds herself, in this last quarter of the century? And while the generations of those who have passed from the stage continue to be regarded as

#### Intimations.

##### HONGKONG CLUB.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be held in the CLUB LIBRARY, on MONDAY, 13th May, 1889, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting on the 25th April, 1889.

By Order,

C. H. GRACE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1889.

[525]

THE RICHMOND TERRACE ESTATE AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at its Office over the Hongkong Dispensary on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager together with a Statement of account to the 31st December, 1888.

The REGISTER of SHARES will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 9th instant, to Monday the 13th inst., both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

And notice is further given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY will be held at the same place on the same day at QUARTER AFTER NOON when the following Special Resolution will be proposed:—That the Share Capital of the Company be increased to \$100,000 by the issue of 667 new Shares of \$100 each, and that such new Shares be offered in the first instance on terms to be determined by the General Manager to all the Members on the Register on the 14th day after the Meeting.

JOHN WILLMOTT,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1889.

[538]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000.

PAID UP CAPITAL 2,500,000.

RESERVE FUND 1,250,000.

#### Intimations.

##### HONGKONG CLUB.

THE PUNJOM AND SUNGHEE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Shareholders who are desirous of taking up the NEW SHARES to which they are entitled in respect of the Shares of which they were the registered holders on the date of the confirmation and in pursuance of the Special Resolution passed on the 4th April, 1889, and confirmed on the 20th April, 1889, must accept the same and pay the sum of \$10 for each New Share so accepted to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, at Hongkong, or before the 20th day of May instant, after which date the New Shares which shall not have been accepted will be deemed to be declined.

Forms of acceptance and Banker's Receipt may be obtained on application at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank or at the Company's Office, No. 9, Queen's Road, Dated and day of May, 1889.

By Order,

A. O'D. GOURDIN,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1889.

[528]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOAR'D-OF-DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.

Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.

E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

J. S. MOSES, Esq.

S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.

G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LEE SING, Esq.

POON PONG, Esq.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1889.

[538]

THE H

Commercial.

TO-DAY.

THE SHARE MARKET.

5 o'clock.

Share Market movements still continue erratic and unreliable. A fairly large number of transactions in various stocks have been reported to-day and some rather important alterations in the price current have taken place. Another "boom" in China Sugars has to be chronicled, this stock having been rushed up to 210 for cash and 211 for June. Luzzo have also apparently recovered from their temporary depreciation and are now in demand at 108. Owing to an assumed uncertainty as to the increase of capital proposals being carried, Steamboats are decidedly weaker, shares offering at 276 for cash. Banks continue firm, with buyers at 170 per cent. premium. The Ice Company's shares have been in great favor, and business has been done at as high as 125. Other quotations speak for themselves.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—170 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$10 per share, sellers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$79 per share, sellers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, ex. div., buyers.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$130 per share, buyers.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.  
Chinese Insurance Company—\$160 per share, sellers.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$387 per share, buyers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$87 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—93 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$276 per share, sellers.  
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—140 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$200 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six Per-cent. Debentures—\$50.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par, sellers.  
Douglas Steamship Company—\$83 per share, buyers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$210 per share, sales and buyers.  
Luson Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$108 per share, sales and buyers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$125 per share, sales and buyers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.  
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, buyers.  
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$35 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—23 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1885 E—11 per cent. premium.  
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$120 per share, nominal.  
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, nominal.  
Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$35 per share, sellers.  
Punjab and Sunghie Dua Samaritan Mining Co.—\$27 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$195 per share, sellers.  
Tongkin Coal Mining Co.—\$700 per share, sellers.  
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—260 per cent. premium, buyers.  
The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$58 per share, sellers.  
The Songel Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$55 per share, sellers.  
Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sales.  
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.  
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par.  
The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$66 per share, sellers.  
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$12 per share, buyers.  
The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—\$55 per share, buyers.  
The Green Island Cement Co. (New issue)—\$15 per share, sellers.  
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$135 per share.  
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd. (New issue)—\$25 per share.  
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, sellers.  
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$32 per share, buyers.  
The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$60 per share, sellers.  
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$29 per share, buyers.  
The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.  
The Jebel Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$7 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. .... 3/0  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/0  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 3/0  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/0  
Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 3/0  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/0

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/9  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/8  
ON INDIA, T. T. .... 222  
On Demand ..... 223

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. .... 72  
Bank, 30 days' sight ..... 73

OPPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul ..... \$530  
(allowance, Taels 68)  
OLD MALWA, per picul ..... \$550 to \$580  
(allowance, Taels 68)

NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest ..... \$532  
(first choice) per chest ..... \$537  
NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest ..... \$544  
NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest ..... \$530  
NEW BEWALES, (without choice) per chest ..... \$510  
NEW BEWALES, (bottom) per chest ..... \$520  
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul ..... \$550  
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul ..... \$500  
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul ..... \$475

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Sulky*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore for here on the 6th instant, at 5.30 p.m., and is expected here on the 12th.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Ours*, with the next French mail, left Singapore on the 4th instant, at 1.30 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 11th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Sydney*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 15th ultimo, left Yokohama on the 7th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 13th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific S. S. Co.'s steamer *Parthia*, left Vancouver for Japan, Shanghai and Hongkong on the 16th ultimo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Medea*, from Trieste, left Singapore on the morning of the 4th instant, and is due here on the 10th.

The "Glen" line steamer *Glenfruin*, from New York, left Singapore on the 5th instant, and is expected here on the 11th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

KUMAMOTO MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,240, Pender, 8th May.—Kuchinotu 2nd May, Coals.—Mitsubishi Kaisha.

GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,820, M. Eichel, 7th May.—Yokohama 28th April, Kobe 1st May, and Nagasaki 3rd May, and General—Mechers & Co.

CHOYANO, British steamer, 1,194, Sawyer, 7th May.—Wuhan 3rd May, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PALINURUS, British steamer, 1,536, T. S. Jackson, 7th May.—Nagasaki 2nd May, and Amoy 6th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

HEDVIG, British bark, 376, Soderman, 8th May.—Tian-tien 18th April, Bones—Butterfield & Swire.

SPOOHOW, British steamer, 327, T. Rowin, 7th May.—Pakhoi, and Hoihow 6th May, General—Chinese.

SUSSEX, British steamer, 1,620, Longley, 8th May.—Kobe 2nd May, Rice—Adamson, Bell & Co.

AJAX, British steamer, 1,477, J. Riley, 8th May.—Shanghai 5th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

ELSE, German steamer, 747, M. Jebsen, 8th May.—Saigon 3rd May, General—Mechers & Co.

YANGTSE, German steamer, 814, C. Tonnengen, 8th May.—Whampoa 8th May, General—Siemens & Co.

NANCHOW, British steamer, 1,101, Wilkins, 8th May.—Singapore 2nd May, General—Chinese.

SUNGKANG, British steamer, 934, G. H. Glasson, 8th May.—Shanghai, and Swatow 7th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

FUSHUN, Chinese steamer, 1,503, A. Cross, 8th May.—Shanghai 5th May, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

CLARA, German steamer, 674, Christensen, 8th May.—Haiphong 6th May, Rice—Siemens & Co.

DOKIS, German steamer, 771, F. Kaben, 8th May.—Haiphong and Hoihow 4th May, General—Wieler & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Bornimida, Italian steamer, for Singapore, &c. Attilio, German steamer, for Hoihow, &c. Nobile, German steamer, for Singapore.

Auton, German steamer, for Hoihow, &c. Cambodia, British steamer, for Shanghai.

Soohow, British steamer, for Hoihow.

Marte, German steamer, for Haiphong.

Tannadice, British steamer, for Macao, &c. Sarawong, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

Berney, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.

Benay, British steamer, for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

May 7, August, British steamer, for Nagasaki.

May 7, Nierstein, German str., for Whampoa.

May 8, Pakham, British steamer, for Swatow.

May 8, Vorwaerts, German str., for Haiphong.

May 8, Freyr, Danish steamer, for Haiphong.

May 8, Taisang, British str., for Swatow, &c.

May 8, Nobe, German str., for Singapore.

May 8, Hormida, Italian str., for Singapore, &c.

May 8, Agamemnon, British steamer, for Yoko-hama, &c.

May 8, Devawongse, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

May 8, Tannadice, British str., for Macao, &c.

May 8, Bayern, German str., for Singapore, &c.

May 8, Beatty, British steamer, for Saigon, &c.

May 8, Choua, British str., for Hoihow, &c.

May 8, Devawongse, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

May 8, Tannadice, British str., for Macao, &c.

May 8, Bayern, German str., for Singapore, &c.

May 8, Beatty, British str., for Saigon, &c.

May 8, Perak, str., for Singapore, &c.

May 8, Perak, str., for Hoihow, &c.

May 8, Dorts, str., from Pakham, &c.

May 8, Perak, str., from Wuhu.—Mr. Chouler, Per Namchow, str., from Singapore.—4 European and 6 Chinese.

Per Sungkang, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Mr. von Lamier, and 9 Chinese.

Per Dorts, str., from Haiphong, &c.—1 European and 3 Chinese.

Per Clara, str., from Haiphong.—1 European and 6 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Tannadice, str., from Hongkong for Australia.—Mrs. Alex. Levy, Rev. E. Fernandes and servant, Rev. Mr. Tsai, and Lieutenant A. F. Vang Agnes, from Macao for Timor.—Right Rev. Bishop Medeiros, Very Rev. J. Gouveia, Mr. and Mrs. Teixeira, and 5 children, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. da Silva, 2 Sisters of Charity, Captain F. F. Maher, Ensign J. L. Lagos, Messrs. A. Smith, A. M. Joaquin dos Santos, Mathias, Sebastianos, Expedito, J. J. Rodrigues, C. Francisco Antonio, 20 soldiers, and 23 Chinese.

Per Bormida, str., for Singapore, &c.—59 Chinese.

Per Devawongse, str., for Swatow, &c.—200 Chinese.

Per Attilio, str., for Hoihow.—50 Chinese.

Per Anton, str., for Pakham.—30 Chinese.

Per Soowong, str., for Hoihow.—50 Chinese.

Per Marta, str., for Haiphong.—30 Chinese.

Per Sarpon, str., for Amoy, &c.—1 European and 50 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Ajas* reports that she left Nagasaki on the 5th instant. Had fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Namchow* reports that she left Singapore on the 2nd instant. Had fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Choyang* reports that she left Nagasaki on the 3rd instant. Had fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Choyang* reports that she left Wuhu on the 3rd instant. Had light southerly winds and fine weather throughout.

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